

statement borne on the article, "a safe remedy," was false and misleading, in that it represented that the article was a therapeutic preparation which could be administered with safety to health, whereas, in truth and in fact, the article was not a safe remedy, but was a preparation which contained a harmful and deleterious drug, to wit, opium, which could not be administered with safety to health.

On September 2, 1919, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7981. Adulteration and misbranding of Big G. U. S. * * * v. 522 Bottles of Big G. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10552. I. S. Nos. 7664-r, 7665-r. S. No. C-1283)

On June 21, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 522 bottles of Big G, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 10, 1918, and October 21, 1918, by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Oklahoma, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Big G."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of a dilute aqueous solution of borax and berberine. No hydrastine was present.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the bottle carton was labeled "A Compound of Borated Goldenseal," and its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that certain statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, appearing on the labels and in the circulars accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, and cure for catarrh, hay fever, and inflammations, irritations, or ulcerations of mucous membranes or linings of the nose, throat, stomach, and urinary organs, unnatural discharges of the urinary organs, inflamed, ulcerated, itching conditions of the skin and mucous membranes of the mouth, nose, throat, eye, and ear, catarrh—chronic, of the head, gastritis, catarrh of the stomach, hemorrhoids, piles, gonorrhœa, gleet, chronic gonorrhœa, stricture, folliculitis, gonorrhœal cystitis, leucorrhœa, whites, catarrh of the vagina, gonorrhœa in women, and certain other venereal diseases, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On October 16, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7982. Misbranding of Santal Midy. U. S. * * * v. 48 Dozen Bottles and 12 Dozen Bottles of Santal Midy. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released under bond. (F. & D. No. 10561. I. S. Nos. 2182-r, 2183-r. S. No. W-422.)

On June 16, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 48 dozen bottles and 12 dozen bottles of Santal Midy, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that

the article had been shipped on or about February 20, 1919, and April 26, 1919, by E. Fougere & Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Santal Midy * * * E. Fougere & Co., Inc., New York."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of santal oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, appearing on the labels and in the circulars accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, and cure for gonorrhœa, gleet, discharges from the urinary organs, gonorrhœa in the acute stage, inflammation of the bladder when the bladder walls are inflamed and even when there is hemorrhage, hematuria, suppurative nephritis, chronic catarrh of the bladder, vesical catarrh of old age, stricture of the urethra, congestion of the prostate, acute cystitis, and cystitis, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On December 3, 1919, E. Fougere & Co., New York, N. Y., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$250, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7983. Misbranding of "G Zit" Complete-Stearns'. U. S. * * * v. 7 Dozen Packages of "G Zit" Complete-Stearns'. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10568. I. S. Nos. 8834-r, 8835-r. S. No. C-1299.)

On June 18, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 7 dozen packages of "G Zit" Complete-Stearns', remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 2, 1919, by Stearns-Hollinshead Co., Portland, Oreg., and transported from the State of Oregon into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The articles were labeled in part, "'G-Zit' Complete-Stearns," "G Zit Antiseptic," and "G Zit Bougies."

Analyses of samples of the products by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the "G Zit" Complete consisted of two preparations, bougies and gelatin capsules described as "Antiseptics." The bougies consisted of silver nucleinate in a cacao butter base, and the antiseptics consisted of gelatin capsules containing balsam of copaiba, aleoresin of cubebs, linseed oil, combined sulphur, and unidentified plant extractives.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, appearing on the labels and in the circulars accompanying the articles, falsely and fraudulently represented that the articles were treatments, remedies, and cures for gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, and seminal vesiculitis, when, in truth and in fact, they were not.

On April 23, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*